A/B, T, 64, 32

31 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: TD MATERIAL

CYB L. [redacted] of the [redacted] discussed with [redacted] and myself this date the potentialities and usages of subject drug. The drug, a derivitive of hashish, is a clear, odorless, tasteless oil which is not miscible in any liquid except alcohol or similar products. Accordingly, it cannot be used in a drink, as it retains a globular form, and being heavier than water will sink to the bottom. If vigorously shaken in a liquid it will separate into tiny droplets and remain in a state of visible suspension until the droplets gradually sink. [redacted]

B [redacted] is now experimenting with the preparation of a tincture which will permit insertion into a drink. However, the drug can easily and effectively be inserted into cigarettes or food with good results.

2. The normal minimum dosage of 1/100 c.c. can be placed in a cigarette by use of a hypodermic needle, later described in detail. The needle is inserted lengthwise to a depth of about one inch and slowly withdrawn as the plunger is depressed, thus depositing the drug evenly throughout that portion of the cigarette certain to be smoked. This can be done To both ends of a cigarette To insure being ingested. Care should be taken to insert the needle in such a way as to prevent the oil from

32-1

seeping through and staining the paper. When administered by cigarette, if the subject receives most of the dosage, reaction should appear in about 15 minutes. This is the quickest method of producing a reaction, but it varies depending on whether the subject inhales, merely puffs, or lets the cigarette stand in long periods. When taken thus the reaction should last anywhere from one half to one and a half hours. When taken in food (potatoes, butter) the reaction is slower and might be expected after about one hour, and can be expected to last about one hour. In either case if a full but not excessive dosage is received, and if the subject has previously been brought to a state of relaxed sociability and friendliness, it can be expected that the normal inhibitions will be lessened to an extent whereby astute and indirect questioning or discussion may elicit the information desired. Full advanatage should be taken of the fact that the subject will probably want to do all of the talking himself, and therefore, an effort should be made to cause the subject to bring up the topic desired, rather than by the interrogator bringing the matter up directly. When properly administered the drug does not cause unconsciousness, sickness or other discomfort. It does not leave a memory gap covering the period of its effect. The subject subsequently may be expected to feel remorse, embarrassment or alarm over things he knows he has said. Therefore, considerable thought must be given to possible undesirable

reactions on the part of subject following his recovery from the effects of the drug. It is possible that such a reaction might outweigh the benefits to be gained by the use of the drug.

3. In connection with the choice of an opportune time to use this drug, it must be remembered that subject must be prepared for effective usage by creating a friendly and sympathetic basis for a discussion which should extend over a period of several hours. It must not be used on a hostile subject, or one who, although friendly, might definitely be on his guard against revealing information against his interests, or otherwise unduly suspicious concerning the reason for the interview or discussion. In other words, considerable time, probably extending over several meetings or discussions, should be spent in cultivating subject to an extent whereby the best possible environment is brought about for the use of the drug.

4. Regarding equipment and its use in the field, it would seem desirable and necessary that a cover be arranged to explain the presence of a hypodermic syringe and needle. To accomplish this, the person in whose care the drug and equipment is entrusted should be covered by a story, backed by documentary medical evidence if necessary, which indicates that he is receiving insulin shots, self administered, allergy

shots, or similar cover. In any case, the cover should be complete, comprising a full kit, and if necessary, open use of the cover equipment. The syringe must be graduated in 1/100 c.c. This is very important in order to measure the dosage accurately. A recommended model is that called the tuberculin syringe, which is so graduated and which has a capacity of 25/100 c.c. After each use the syringe should be washed out with an alcohol product to prevent gumming. The ampules containing the drug are now packed in 3 c.c. containers. This is too much, and a .5 c.c. or smaller ampule should be developed to our request. The entire set, including cover equipment should be prepared in a small medical kit. [redacted] should be contacted by [redacted] as a source of the drug and the equipment.

5. Regarding knowledge of this drug, it seems that a small number of people in [redacted] and are aware of its existence. There is no evidence that foreign intelligence services use such a drug or that they know of its existence. The drug defies all but the most expert and searching analysis, and for practical purposes can be considered beyond analysis.